CAMPOUNIA has gained 40,000 new in-habitants by immigration this year.

The fluest public schoolhouse in Penn-ylvania is going up in Meadville. A Torago printer has fallen heir to A HARRER, at Knoxville, Tenn., has been \$5 for shaving a man on Sunday.

Wisconsin has a greater proportion of foreign-born citizens than any other State. Ar present there are 3,687 practitioners thomospathy in the United States. COUNTRIPERT ten dollar bills on the Au-

ABOUT 6,000 barrels of Irish moss is ollected annually along the Massachusetts

WASHINGTON owned, at the time of making his will, 53,876 acres of land, in six States. ENGLAND recently had a festival in hon or of a village pump that did not get dry

A CONNECTION minister lately married two couples, and was married himself, the

during a drouth.

The census of 1870, it is said, will show the population of the United States to be 42,000,000. Powers, the sculptor, returns to the United States this winter, after thirty-one

years' absence. A SWEET POTATO, two feet in length, and weighing eight pounds, is exhibited in Newbern, N. C.

THE whole number of slaves brought into Charleston during 1804 and 1808 amounted to 38,776. A POULTRY RAISER in Australia has a pen of 10,000 acres, in which he keeps ostriches, for their feathers.

GREAT BRITAIN raised 120,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, being 48,000,000 more than last year. A PHILADELPHIA garbage-picker hooked out \$50,000 in currency the other day. But it was counterfelt.

THE armies of Europe are composed of soldiers in active service and 871,393 drilled reserves. Eight of the most valuable presents

were stolen, at a wedding reception, on Madison avenue, New York, recently. Ir is stated that three hundred lady graduates of medical schools are now in good practice in the United States. THE Earl of Dudley is styled the Iron Earl. His iron mines cover an area of ten

square miles, and are worked by 9,000 THE Council of State of the Canton of Obwaid, Switzerland, has published an culiarities. click forbidding any youth under 18 years of age to smoke under a severe penalty. THE average salaries of the New Haven (Ct.) clergymen are as follows:

Episcopal, \$2,500; Catholic, \$800, with parsonage; Congregational, \$3,283; Methdist, \$1,500, with parsonage. THE building statistics of Omaha for the last year show that more than 1,000 buildings have been erected, at a cost of over \$1,250,000. This is exclusive of the Government barracks, costing \$120,000.

A POCK ISLAND (III) taxidermist lately procured a mallard duck for stuffing, and on removing the skin found the flesh literally filled with a small, white worm, re-sembling the trichina found in pork. Some years ago a young man in Berlin assisted an old man who had slipped on the pavement. A few days back he was

surprised by receiving \$15,000 left him by the person whom he had so slightly ben-Kansas produces the finest apples to be met with anywhere, says the Fort Scott Monitor, and turnips, called the "Unconditonal Surrender," weigh from 7 to 71/2 pounds each. One man has a thousand

THE amount of fractional currency daily printed at the Treasury Department is be tween ninety and one hundred thousand dollars, which is rapidly forwarded to the various Assistant Treasurers and Govern-ment depositories throughout the country, to fill requisitions made by them on the de

A PRAR TREE on the estate of Mr. Edwin Smallwood, Newton Corner, Mass., which was planted by Mr. Jackson, one of the first settlers, about the year 1650, is believed to be the oldest tree of the kind in New England. It is still vigorous, bearing large crops. The crop this year was good quality and profuse in quantity.

THE head of one of the largest concerns in New York began his business career by mmering out, for further use, bent nail taken from packing cases in a dry goods establishment. He was a green lad from Connecticut, and in five years became one of the managers of the establishment. His store now contains \$17,000,000 worth of stock.

A Mississippi editor having given notice that he would inform, free of charge, en-terprising young men how to make a for-tune without capital, replies to several anxious inquirers: "Every one of you pull off your coats, leave off your army sixes, quit whisky, go to work, make i crop of corn, cotton, peas, and potatoes; house them up, then marry an 'euterprising' girl."

THE Boston Transcript says: "Some days since we copied a paragraph, in which experiments abroad in photograph-ing printed matter were snoken of as something novel. We have seen to-day a volume of over a thousand pages, perfect-ly copied by a prominent photographer in this city, in the clearest and most distinct manner. This undoubtedly is the most extensive as well as the most successful attempt of the kind, and gives a perfect fuc simils of the original book."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

FEARS are entertained of a famine in British India SECRETARY SEWARD will, it is said, hereafter live in New York city.

AT Toronto, a Mr. Hosken sues a Miss Graham for a breach of promise of mar riage. The lady dentes a promise. The two daughters of Chief Justice
Taney are copylsts in the Department of
the Interior at Washington, and are very

not care to scold about the trick that had the Interior at Washington, and are very

A BUFFALO family recently left their house in charge of a servant giri, who gave several balls, at which she shone in ier mistress' dresses and jewelry.

THE dentists of the United States have been holding a convention for the pur-pose, as the chairman said, of devising ome means whereby they can pull to-

The editor of the Louisville Democrat, in his valedictory, says: "The worst sin I have on my conscience is helping to make great men out of small material."

In the lunatic asylum near Toronto there is a man who has been an inmate for fifteen years, and during all that time, he has not been known to speak a word to a

Now this once great, influential and really brilliant man is an employe of Mr. Haldeman, and is incapable of work, George D. Prentice. Let young men take warning. Outside of the paths of temperance and virtue there is no safety, while these vices lead surely to destruc-

The other afternoon, as a little son of Thomas P. Cheney, Esq., of Ashland, N. H., aged four years, was playing in the door yard with his younger sister and pet bantam chicken, a large Arctic hawk sudbantam chicken, a large Arctic hawk suddenly swooped down and attempted to carry off the chicken. He succeeded in getting it in his talons, when the little boy grasped a hatchet lying near by and smartly pounded the hawk until he released his prey and flew away wounded and with the loss of some of his plumage. The lad's mother saw the occurrence, but was unable to reach the spot before the predatory bird had taken its flight. It was fortunate that the hawk did not attack.

have inflicted great injury upon them. Tun editor of the Gainesville (Fla.) Era has witnessed a toad undress himself. He commenced by pressing his cloows hard against his sides, and rubbing downward. After a few smart rubs his hide began to burst along his back. He kept on rubbing until he worked off all his skin into folds on his sides and hips; then grasping one hind leg with his hands, he hauled off one leg of his pants, the same as anybody would, then stripped off the other hind leg in the same way. He then took his cast-off skin forward between his forelegs into his mouth, and swallowed it; then, by raising and lowering his head, swallowing as his head came down, he stripped off his

opposite hand, by a single motion of the head, and while swallowing, he drew it from the neck and swallowed the whole. A GENTLEMAN of Charleston, S C., in the early part of last spring, purchased for his wife a full grown mocking bird, which had been captured in a trap, and which he forthwith confined in a cage. ome weeks ago the gentleman discovered that his bird was suffering under an attack of that scourge of the feathery tribe, the pip, and not knowing any means of relieving his little captive, suggested to his wife to let it free, saying that it would probably cure itself. This was done, and nothing more thought of the bird until recently, when, greatly to the surprise of the entire family, the identical bird made its appearance, entered the house through the window, alighted on his old cage, and suffered himself to be again placed there-in. The most singular feature of the case, however, was the fact that the pip had entirely disappeared. The gentleman says there can be no possible doubt as to the identity of the bird, he having been "Make a man think he is somehody, if able to recognize it at once by several pe-

TOM TOPERLY.

Ton Torenty was the veriest sot in all the world. He had been a great many things besides a toper, but he had been always a toper since he was twelve years ld, and he was now twenty-five,

Tom had been "passed through" all the temperance orders and societies that had sprung up in his neighborhood, and hecame out as much of a sot as he went in.

He was a bachelor, perhaps because he had not been sober long enough to seek out a wife, perchance because he was so much of a locomotive demijohn that no sane woman could have been found foolish enough to "link her fate with his."

Tom had arrived at an era in his "event ful life" when he was too shiftless to work even for glu, his favorite beverage, and he then began to think that the poorhouse would have to shelter him, when one night he miraculously disappeared. He was so well known about the town that every-body missed him, and there was general inquiry as to his mysterious fate, but no tidings came.

It was the fifth day after his disappear ance when Tom "turned up" on the steps of a tavern about ten miles distant re-moved from the town of his nativity. He was penniless, and the landford had turned him out of doors. He was as sober as ever he had been in his life. A man in a rough farmer's coat saw him, and tapping him on the shoulder, said:

"What are you doing here, my man?"
"Waiting for some fellow to ask me to rink. May be you're the chap," was drink. Tom's answer. The rough looking man smiled and re-

"You look as if you had taken drink enough in your life."
"I'm awinl dry. Haven't had a drop-to-day," said Tom, with a woful face.
"If I will find you as much as you can

drink will you go with me ?" inquired the gentleman. "Yes, and stay with you," answered Tom, "till the stock is out," springing with some show of agility to his feet. "Get into my wagon, then," said the

With pleasure, sir," said Tom, as he clambered into the farmer's wagon before the tavern. Tom was driven five miles into the coun

try, and was set down in a farm-yard abounding with fowl and cattle. "This is our home," said his new Tom thought it a queer place to get as much as he could drink, but did not yesture to remark. The gentleman led the

way to a handsome stone house, gave Tomes seat in the porch, and ordered a boy to "Help yourself," said the gentleman "It is good, and you will stay with me a long time before you drink the spring

Tom thought his friend was facetious. He chuckled a little and ventured to say, But the liquor !" "What liquor?" returned the gentle-man, as if he was astonished. "There is

none about my premises. "But you told me if I went with you I should have all I could drink." "So you shall—the spring never gets dry, and the dairy is large." "I'm not used to it."

"I know that well," returned the farmer, "but I mean you shall be. Come we'll not dispute now: supper is ready."

een played upon him.
When he was ready to go to bed the gentleman conducted him to a neat room, and bidding him good-night, locked the or. In the morning Tom found himself

'This is a man trap, sure," he cried furiously kicking against the door.
"What is all this noise?" said a voice on

"I want to come out," cried Ton "You are my prisoner," said the farmer, for it was he who answered Tom's summons. "I can keep you here as long as I please; but if you promise not to go off the farm for three months you shall be well fed and cared for. I only want your remarked: "There's nice falls; let's go up and look."

There were the second to the second to

word for security."

"I'll do it," cried Tom, eagerly, arguing to himself that if only his word was taken, the bonds that held him would not be very powerful, although at the same time he but there is something those according to himself that if only his word was taken, the bonds that held him would not be very powerful, although at the same time he but there is something those exquisitely.

The cheapest and perhaps the best stable disinfectants are quick lime, chloride of lime and of soda, and pulver zed charteness.

We thought this about as cool a remark upon the subject as could possibly be made, but there is something those exquisitely.

" Now you will go with me to the town where you was known as a sot. I shall call you Mr. Brown."
"Why, sir?" ventured Tom, his eyes full

of tears. "You will see when you get there, but you must be a stranger to everybody," returned the farmer,
"Anything you say, sie," replied Tom,
more deeply amazed than he had yet

Arriving at the village, Mr. Brown was introduced to the principal citizens. The farmer was generally known and respectwas fortunate that the hawk did not attack either of the children, as he could easily man is like a ragged, bloated street drunk-

"I believe it is about a year since a poor drunken fellow, named Toperly, disap-peared from the village. Has there ever been any tidings of him?"
"Not a word," said the magistrate. "It

is strange. Tom was a good fellow, but he would do nothing but drink gin; when he could he begged it, and he never would work only to get money to During this speech, Brown's face passed through a multitude of singular expres-

to the magistrate: "He was at my house after he left here, as fond of drink as ever." "I'll warrant it," returned the magis-ate; "I've no doubt he died like a beast skin underneath, until he came to his fore-legs, then grasping one of these with the trate: Mr. Brown could endure it no longer

The farmer, watching him, replied

Jumping up, to the consternation of the magistrate, throwing the table over, he "No, he didn't! Here he is-I am Tom Toperly! Don't Mr. Brown me any more. You kicked and cuffed me about this town and was going to send me to the workhouse, and called me nothing but drunker Tom; but this farmer made me think I was something of a man, and now I am not ragged, and dirty, and bloated, but I have got good clothes to wear and money in my pocket, and I know how to earn

more, and you have taken me for a gentlehaving temperance meetings, and you shall give us a speech-tell them your story, Tom. You are a gentleman, and you shall stay in my house as long as you

"Make a man think he is somebody, you have to lock him up to make him do it; that is the way to reform, say I," cried Tom. "The farmer's confidence in my simple word, that nobody would trust, made a man of me."

Tom told his story to his old "chums, got a number of them to follow his example, went back home with the farmer, in due course of time became his son-in law, and died, leaving a number of children,

BY J. T. PIELDS.

Many a long, long year ago, Nantucket's shippers had a plan Of finding out, through "lying low," How near New York their schooners ran They greased the lead before it fall, And then by sounding through the night— Knowing the soil that stuck so well, They always guessed their reckening right.

A skipper gray, whose eyes were dim, Could tell, by insting, just the spot, And so below he'd "dowe the gim"— After, of course, his "something hot." Snug in his berth, at 8 o'clock,
This ancient skipper might be found;
No matter how his craft would rock,
He slept—for skippers' naps are sound,

The watch on deck would now and then Run down and wake him with the lead He'd up, and taste, and tell the men How many miles they went shead. One night 'twas Jotham Marden's watch, A curious wag—the peddler's son— And so he inneed (the wanton wretch), "To-night I'll have a bit of fun.

"We're all a set of stupid fools, To think the skipper known by besting a What ground he's ou -Nantucket's shoals Don't teach such stuff, with all their bons

And so he took the well-grozsed lead, And rubbed it o'er a box of earth That stood on deck - a parsembled-And then he sought the skipper's berta-

Where are we now, sir! Please to taste!' The skipper yawned, put out his tong no, Then ope'd his eyes in wondrous haste, And next upon the door he sprung! The skipper stormed and tore his hair, Thrust on his boots, and roared to Marden "Nantucket's sunk, and here we are, Right over old Marm Hacket's garden!"

A Sea Monster.

The strange animal killed near Eastport, Maine, has been on exhibition in that city during the past two weeks. This animal, part fish and part beast, is over thirty feet in length, and girls twenty-one feet. It has one enormous dorsal fin, two side-belly fins, one enormous dorsal fin, two side-belly fins, and a broad, shark-like tail. About onethird of its length forms its tail, in con-nection with small fins; it has two huge iegs, terminating in web feet. Its mouth makes a line of five or six feet in lengths bring a pail of water. It was cool and limpld. the whole extent of which is set with innumerable small teeth, very much resembling in size and shape the kernel of a species of sharp pointed pop corn. It has a series of gills, which overlap each other like the floupces once the style of ladies dresses. His immense body, which was estimated to have weighed, when captured, about eleven tops, has no framecovered it was swimming along leisurely, and when pursued took to the land, and when captured was a hundred and twenty feet above high water mark. Numerous shots were fired at it, but none took effect till the gun was leaded with small spikes, which took effect, strikingljust above the main fore fin. On analyzing the stomach, it contained nothing but vegetable matter, which leads to the conclusion that it sub-sisted upon vegetables on the bottom of the ocean and shore .- Brekange,

We once gave our renders the opinion of tato, and died instantly .- Cor. N. Y. Ob

farm and Mousehold.

Teams For the Farm.

THE question is occasionally return whether horses or oxen are the most valuable, for farm labor, but, like the one about "Billy Patterson," it remains an open one for the very good reason that it about nits of no exact solution. For some thinds of work on the farm, horses may be the best; for others, oxen. In either case much will depend on the fact whether or not the animals are properly trained or broken to the work required. As a general thing a span of horses will plow over a more ground in a day than a yoke of oxen because there were more as the second of the mutual advantage of statemental and farmers. Our plan is, that each statemental supply himself with a quantity of powdered charcoal, a limited portion of which is to be sprinked every morning over the dung heap. For a stable averaging twenty horses, half a barrel of charcoal daily would not be too because they walk faster, yet occasional exceptions to this occur. We remember to have aided in turning over a fallow of twenty five acresin which a span of horses diseases which have of late attacked our and a yoke of oxen were employed. It was decided to test their relative capacity for the work—both teams being allowed the feuit now brought to market is a direct their natural gait. Equal sections of land cause of diarrices and dysentery.

were seeigned to both teams, and the oxen By this arrangement the farmer came out invariably a little ahead—gaining the one most benefited, and we venture to time at each turning of the corners. They say that any sensible man would be willing were then tried on the same lands for a to furnish the requisite quantity of char

day, with no marked advantage on either coal, provided he has the privilege of purside. These oxen were broke to the work; side. These oxen were broke to the work; held their heads well up and marched along with a steady, stately step. In this particular instance the oxen were better for plowing than the horses, for the simple reason that, performing equal work, they cost less for keeping, and were more readily prepared for labor.

Where the field of operations is at any considerable distance from the barn or pasture, the horse would have the advantage in the celerity of his movements in reaching it. As a general thing, the sum-mer season through, horses can do more work than oxen for this reason, if no other, they can stand the heat better. Both are important on a considerable farm, and if the ox is found to be worth the most when age suspends labor, the horse will have made up the difference by the celerity of his movements, and the more diversified uses for which his labor has been made available. Both are good in their places, and no extensive farmer is properly equipped for business who is destitute of either.—Rural New Yorker.

Fallowing and Manuring.

WHEN garden vegetables have been sesured for the winter, the soil they occunto rough ridges with the spade or the digging fork. Exposure to the atmosphere and the vicissitudes of the weather will ameliorate the soil, and render soluble those inorganic ingredients which are known as plant food. When soil is fal-lowed in the fall, it will be dry, mellow and friable in the spring, and consequently in a fine state of preparation for the early crops. Fallowing is very destructive to weeds, and if it possessed no other property to recommend it for adoption, its effect in exterminating weeds ought to be

efficient to bring it into notice, Manure for the coming season may be prepared now and applied to the soil at every favorable opportunity. A mulch or top dressing of rich compost will be very who, though they inherited the unpromising name of Toperly, have always lived soberly.—Youth's Companion.

THE ALARMED SKIPPER.

THE ALARMED SKIPPER. and rain, and as soon as vegetation com-mences in spring, there will be an abun-dance of plant food in immediate contact with the roots. Composts for the orchard on stone p and garden may be made of substances and liquids which are usually allowed to under side. go to waste, such as wood or coal ashes, soot, dissolved bones, soap suds and other slops from the kitchen, etc. Seasoned muck, saturated with liquid manure, is an excellent fertilizer for the orchard or gar-

yolk of egg. The mixture has the consistence of honey, and has a salve-like How to Cook a Beefsteak. A BEEFSTEAK ought always to be broiled to be the nicest; but the following method of cooking is recommended by a lady will not fatten nearly as well with hay as A BEEFSTEAK ought always to be broiled writer on the subject, which even those with grass. The longer the who are accuratemed to frying may be willing to try: "The frying-pan being wiped very dry, place it upon the stove, and let it become hot, recy hot. In the which is fresh threshed, a day even makmeantime mangle the steak—if it chance to be surioin, so much the better—pepper and salt it, then lay it in the hot, dry pan, ber of good, fair a which instantly cover as tight as possible. When the raw flesh touches the heated when the raw fiesh touches the heated pan, of course it seethes and adheres to it, but in a few seconds it becomes loosened and juicy. Every half minute turn the steak; but be sareful to keep it as much as possible under cover. When nearly done lay a small piece of butter upon it, and if you want much gravy add a tablespoonful of strong, good coffee. In three minutes from the time the steak first goes into the pan it is ready for the table. This method of cooking makes the most delicious, delicately broiled steak, full of juice, yet retaining the healthy beefy flavor that any John Bull could require. The same method may be applied to muttou chops, only they require a little longer cooking to prevent them from being rare. An expense. to prevent them from being rare. An ex-cellent gravy may be made for them by adding a little cream, thickened with a pinch of flour, into which, when off the

Potatoes a Remedy for Bots. LATE in the summer—the large horse, or gad fly, is busy in laying its small, yel-low egg on the hairs on the sides and legs of horses, which, being glutinous, adhere there. The horse, in licking himself, touches the eggs, which burst, when a small worm escapes, which adheres to the tongue and is carried with his food to the stomach, where it clings to the coat of the atomsch, and feeds and grows there until work of bones, its most solid portion con-sisting of cartilage incapable of preserva-tion. Its skin is dark and tough, like that of the elephant and rhinoceros. There of the elephant and rhinoceros. There is no record of his species, and to none is in a greater wonder than to naturalists, they say the bots pass away in the spring. it a greater wonder than to naturalists, whose attention is being drawn to it. Among others who have had an opportunity of seeing it is Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian institute of Washington, who is yet unable to place it in the known list of the animal kingdom. When first discovered it was swimming along leisurely. are thus led to let go their hold of the stomach. This is soon followed by a pint of tanner's oil or some other active cathartic, causing the horse to discharge the

When visiting a friend a few months since, a worthy brother clergyman, he informed me that a horse having died of the bots in his neighborhood, his stomach having been eaten through and through by them, some of them were put in spirits of turpentine and other fluids commonly fatal to the life of worms and insects, but did not suffer from them. They were then put in the julee of the common po-

Disinfection of Stables.

"I'll do it," cried Tom, eagerly, arguing living soul. He is not dumb, either.

JOHN NEVIN, a native of Ireland, and living with his son at Underhill, Va., is claimed to be one hundred and seventeen years old, and yet as vigorous as a man of sixty. He has worked on his son's farm during the past season. He is the father of filtreen children, the "baby" of the family being fifty years old.

Mans Twain (Samuel M. Clemens) is described as a man of about 32 years of the farmer's only object was to do him good service, by taking from him his love of gin.

The good nature to which appeals had been smalled to which ap If a day of two from saw that the farmer's collections of should structed in the farmer's only object was to do him good age, sparsely built, of madium height, and wests on his face a dark brown moustache. His features are as fair as a boy's, and in his two eyes there twinkles boundless humor. He dresses in sorupulous black pants, rest, and swallow-tailed cost, and a small dismond glatens in his shirt bosom. In sectioning, he saldom casts a glance on the manuscript on the tripod, but walls littlessly to and fro before his might of his imprisonment, the farmer sald to deposit them in a reservoir beneath the stable floor. This security is not easy to remedy work for it as having come within our own personal experience. New York may be useful.

At the end of twelve months from the night of his imprisonment, the farmer sald him. The results of the florest says: "George D. Prentice is nominally employed on the Countert Guette says: "George D. Prentice is nominally employed on the Countert Guette says: "George D. Prentice is nominally employed on the conducted him to a shop and had him focus no wors, and nothing, I believe, is expected of him. Thirty years ago Walter N. Haldeman, then a boy, entered the counter daying the head of the Journal, and was a power in Louisville as he was in the office of the same tendence was then he had a performed. To missing the head of the Journal, and was a power in Louisville as he was in the least when the farmer sald—"

If a may of two him his love of the same tendence in the farmer sold to which appeals had been made by the farmer sold to my at."

The good nature to which appeals had been made by the farmer sold to which appeals had been made by the farmer sold to which appeals had been made by the farmer sold time as a common of the same transmit the farmer sold time was a contracted of the same transmit to the series of the same transmit to the sold time to the same transmit to the sold time to the same transmit to the same transmit to the same transmit to the same transmit to t own personal experience. New York

Mosil.

—Mr. Allen, of Norridgewock, Me., says
the cause of the falling off in school re
turns in that State during the last two
years is not on account of carelessness or
mistakes in the return of the number of
children, but that the children are become
ing less in number yearly, except in manuficturing towns or where there is an influx
of foreign population. Forly years ago
ten children were a common number in
family, now the average is but four.

Punces says advertisements on, the pays

Punces says advertisements on, the pays

Mail.

Sort them er Sell by Weight.

ONE of the Yankee ancestors employed
to conduct the
conductive, in all cases a matter of choice, but
one of nacessity; for in a crowded city,
like Bosten, the ewil is not easy to remedy.
Yet something can be done to conduct the
impure emanations from the stable into the
surrounding atmosphere, where it would
be done to conduct the
impure emanations from the stable into the
surrounding atmosphere, where it would
be a manufacture of this results of the pays
we recommend each stable-keeper to have
a ventilator constructed; and it may be
up on a cheep scale from pine boards.

Which should be dovetailed together. Its
form will be a matter of choice; the cirform will be an matter of choice; the cirform will be most preferable; yet, where
cular will be most

under surface of the floor, it will be but an imperfect ventilator. Its length will correspond to the height of the stable, al-

ways allowing a few additional feet, to rise above the roof. It may be protected rom rain by a triangular cap.
We cannot close this subject without making what we conceive to be a valuable suggestion, which, if fully carried out, will e for the mutual advantage of stablemen nd farmers. Our plan is, that each stamuch; the more there is of it the better for the farmer, and, indeed, for the whole human race. For then many of the

By this arrangement the farmer will be the one most benefited, and we venture to not object, when purchasing manure, to pay the additional cost of the charcoal, for t surpasses all other substances in the nonia, and the value of manure is creased in proportion to the amount of ammoniacal salts which it contains.— American Stock Journal

USEFUL RECIPES, ETC.

YEAST - To one cup grated potato pour one quart boiling water, Add one-half cup sugar and one-half cup salt. Also, when cooled till a little more than milk warm, one cup of yeast. Keep in a jug ir

CIDER CARE.-Half a cop of butter ne and a half of brown sugar, one cup f cider, (not hard), one egg, one teaspoon fell of sods, one of cinnamon, one of all spice, a little nutmeg, and three cups o

CEMENT FOR IRON.-Holes in the bo

oms of iron kettles, or in stoves, may be stopped by using a compound made of six parts well pulverized, dry clay, and one part iron filings; make into a paste with boiled linseed oil.

BREAD.—To a quart of warm milk or water stir in flour to make a thick batter, and add one teacupful of yeast. Put in a warm place to rise. When risen stir in lour sufficient to knead and make loaves. Set them by the stove, and bake soon after they begin to rise.

DRIED APPLE FRUIT CAKE .- One and one-half cup of molases; one-half cup brown sugar; three cups of flour; one up sour milk; one teaspoonful of salera-us; one and one-half cups of sweet aple, soaked and chopped, put into the moseses and boiled; spice to suit the taste. Hoxey.-Honey may be clarified by put ing the jar containing it in a sauce pan r boller of water, which should be placed

on the fire and boiled until the honey becomes perfectly clear, all impurities being removed by skimming as they arise. Store it in air-tight jars, and keep it in a cool A CORBESPONDENT of the Farmers' Magazine helped to build a corn crib in Vermont fifty five years ago, which is still in good order, and in which no rat or mouse was ever known to be. It is set

on stone pillars, two feet high, each cap ped by a broad flat stone, smooth on the GLYCORIM is a substance recently in roduced for healing wounds, covering hem with a kind of varnish, which pro tects them from the air, and is made by adding five parts of glycerine to four of

feeling, and is unaltered by exposure to

BIRD NEST PUDDING--Take any number of good, fair sized cooking apples, pare them and remove the cores without cut-ting the apple. Place in the cavity of the cores some raisins or currents. Place them in a suitable baking dish; make a custard in the usual manner, flavoring it with lemon, orange, or nutmeg, and a very little salt. Bake half an hour. THE Farmers' Union mentions two in

stances of good results from obtaining seed wheat from a distance. Two Minne-sota farmers obtained some seed wheat, one from Iowa and one from Canada. With the same cultivation and on the same kind of land the yield from the im-ported seed was, in one case twice, and in the other more than twice that from the home raised seed. PRESERVATION OF EGGS -- A French

If kept in a cool place, the eggs after two years will be as if fresh laid.

will grow lax and spongy in texture for years will be as if fresh laid.

It is stated in the American Entomologist we see so many rich people always rest-that there are seven different insects, three less in search of rest, who cannot be easy of which are known to devour the larve in Fifth avenue or Beacon street for think-of the curculio, and four are strongly suspected of doing so. The editor says that counting the days until they are Lome "But for the beneficent operations of these again. A life of mero gossip and amuse little insignificant creatures, there can be ment may do well enough in some Old but little doubt that not a single bushel of World capitals, but it is desperate in pesches would have been grown in Southern Illinois for the past five years."

American would find

A KENTUCKY farmer recommends that wool-raisers pasture their sheep with cat-tle as an effectual preventive of ravages by dogs. He has followed this practice for many years, and has never lost a single member of his flocks by dogs or wolves, while his neighbors have been constant sufferers. The sheep, when attacked by ogs, run directly to the cattle for protectheir canine persecutors. PROP. DUSSANCE says that beets must

come back in the rotation only once every three or four years, so as not to exhaust the soil. The nature of the manures has much influence on the quality of the crop. the soil. Manures containing notable proportions of salts of potash or soda must be avoided, as beets absorb those salts, and their pres-ence in the juices prevents crystalization, and increases the quantity of molasses. MANURING FRUIT TREER.—Horticulturists in Switzerland and Germany Links a facture their own supply. practice of boring into the ground among made for the purpose, and pouring in liquid manure, to stimulate the growth and productiveness of the trees, and also to enable them to resist drought. A crow-to enable them to resist drought. A crow-to-deliver down among the roots will deavoring to food the markets of this country. Whenever these romes monograms are discovered.

MEAT BISCUIT.—This is made from boiled beef, free from grease, the liquor of which is evaporated to the consistency of syrap, and this is mixed with wheaten

Sort them or Sell by Weight.

suffered to reach a few inches below the the yield of his potato field. All the small potatoes were carefully taken out and measured separately from the large ones. The bushels were thus swalled to equal the extra cords of wood, and the game was considered even.

How to Keep Potators.

n barrels and covered with sand." If the

barrels are not at hand they will keep in good condition by simply piling in one corner of the cellar and covering with

How Good Farmers Save Money.

TRRY take good papers and read them.

scattered over the farm, exposed to rain

They repair their tools and buildings at

paired, and their cattle are not

dry sand.

snow and heat.

alf-rotten, or mo

iscovered yet.

game was considered even.

This was not exactly making "two blades of grass grow where one grew before," and it is doubtful, therefore, if the jokers could be considered benefactors of

A PERSON who claims to be posted conerning the proper treatment for potatoes,



of keeping their potatoes in pits in the ground, dug deep enough to be safe from the frosts. This may keep them well, but it is a troublesome plan. We have known them to be kept in the very best condition

42,000 Copies have been issued, of which 11,000 Have Gone to New England, and of these 9,000

Have been sold directly to Boston, which, 25 years ago supplied the country with this kind of music. Frice, \$1.50; per dozen, \$13.50. They keep accounts of farm operations, They do not leave their implements

the proper time, and do not suffer a subsequent three-fold expenditures of time and money. They use their money judiciously, and do not attend auction sales to purchase all THE POREST CHOIR, BY

kinds of trumpery because it is "cheap."
They see that their fences are well re Geo. F. Root. A work designed for use in Schools, Academies, &c. lready introduced into the public schools of Albany, Y., Worcester, Mass., and other cities.

Price, 50 cents; per dozen, \$5. grazing in the meadows, or grain fields, or They do not refuse to make experiments in a small away of many new

them, and of course get good crops.

They practice economy by giving their A book of NEW Schbath School mosic, lately re-vised and enlarged. It is rapidly becoming the standa-a dwork of in sind Price in boarss, 85 cauts; per hundred, \$50. Paper, 30 ceals; per hundred, \$55. stock good shelter during the winter, also good food, taking out all that is unsound, half-rotten, or mouldy.

They do not keep tribes of cats and snarling dogs around their premises, who LUM. By Geo. F. Root.

Characterized by all using it as the most progressive complete and seasible me had for the Piano aver pub-libed. There is also carried stong side by side with he ritano pastruction, causes of Singing and Har-in ny, tank baliding up in the pupil an even and sym-metrical musical education.

Price, complete, 74. Issued in four_numbers such si 25. eat up more in a month than they are worth in a life time. Lastly, they read the advertisements, know what is going on, and frequently save money by it. Successful farming is made up by attention to little things. The farmer who does it best earns his money with best appreciation, and uses it with best results. Such men are the "saltof the earth." - Exchange.

ROOT & CADY, Angleworms, by Josh Billings.

Angleworms are of arth, arthy, and crawl for a living. They live in rich ground; ground that won't raise angle-Georgia and L Company worms, won't raise ennything else, and where angleworms rejoice, corn is sure to be bully. If yu want your angleworms o enny size, you manure your sile. There aint nothing on arth more miserable tew ponder over and weep about than a half AS A REPEATER, AND starved angleworm. Angleworms are a sure crop on good sile, and handy tew hoe, for they plant and harvest themselves. They dont take up much room in the ground, and are ez kind to children ez a piece of red tape.

It is sed by the naturalists that angle-

worm ile, rubbed on the back of the neck will kure a man of the lies, I dont beleave this, unless it kills the man. only reliable heal for lying that has been When living gits into a man's blood, the only way to git it out is to drain him dry. Angleworms are used as an article of diet to catch fish with; they are handy

tew put onto a hook, and handy to take oph, as anybody knows who has straddled a saw log and fished for daice all day long Sunday in a mill pond. Old fishermen alwas carry their worms in their mouth. Angleworms live in a round hole, which they fit like a gimblet, and are different from all other creeps that I know ov, for

Here the natral angleworm ends. The Necessity of Occupation.

they alwuz back into their holes.

Occupation of some kind is necessary to the health of mind and body in most PRESERVATION OF EGGS.—A French paper recommends the following method for the preservation of eggs: Dissolve four ounces of beeswax in eight ounces of warm olive oil; in this put the tip of the finger and anoint the egg all around. The oil will be immediately absorbed by the shell, and the pores filled up with wax. If kept in a cool place, the eggs after two persons. Yet we are so lazy that, unless citles. A wicked Parlsian would find it punishment enough to be sent to Philadelphia or New York or even Boston when he dies .- Atlantic Almana

for 1869. -At a Paris theatre they were playing a sensational drama. The whole audience listened anxiously and breathlessly. A youth saved his mother, who was about t tumble headlong down a precipice, which caused a general emotion, and sobs in-numerable. Just then the attention of the whole house was directed to the gallery, where sat a mother and her son, former of whom administered to the boy a sound cuff, which was followed by an irrepressible bawl. "Why didn't you do as much for me, booby, when your sot of a father tried to throw me out of the win dow !"

-The Portuguese introduced tobacco into Japan about two hundred and fifty

bar driven down among the roots will desvoring to find the markets of this country. make a hole large enough to receive and the markets of this country. Whenever these roomes monomas are discovered distribute several gallons of liquid mators, who expend thousands of dollars annually in tracing them out and bringing them to justice. Within a short time injunctions have been obtained in the Courts of the United States against a number of individuals and firms, and suits are syrup, and this is mixed with wheaten flour so as to form a solid paste. This paste is then spread out by a rolling pin, is pierced with a number of little holes, is cut to the dimensions of sea biscuit and is then baked and properly dried. The biscuit is eaten dry; or may be broken and boiled in twenty or thirty times its weight of water, from twenty to thirty minutes.

Sumber of individuals and firms, and suits are now in progress against soveral others, all of whose names will be given to the public. But in apits of the atmost vigilance and activity of their detective agents, the undersigned are of course unable to protect the public editrily against plrable to protect the public editrily against soveral others, all of whose names will be given to the public. But in apits of the atmost vigilance and activity of their detective agents, the undersigned are of course unable to protect the public editrily of their detective agents, the undersigned are of course unable to protect the public editrily of their detective agents, the undersigned are of course unable to protect the public editrily of their detective agents, the undersigned are of course unable to protect the public editrily of their detective agents. The undersigned are of course unable to protect the public editrily of their detective agents. The undersigned are of course unable to protect the public editrily of their detective agents. The undersigned are of course unable to protect the public editrily of their detective agents. CAUTION, direct attention to the fact that a finely engraved labyl, copresenting St. Googre and the

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Farmer.

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